

The first land given
to Heber City for
its use as a cemetery
was given by John
Duke

See HBUM pp 346-8

the first land drive
to the Gulf Coast of
its use as a
oil pipeline
back

HERN 202
2-12-8

Another important governmental function in Heber, though it began at first as a private need, is operation of the Heber City Cemetery.

When the east part of the townsite was surveyed in 1859 an area near the foothills in the north-east part of the valley was set aside for burial plots. During that same year an infant daughter of James and Sariah Cook died and was the first person to be buried in the area. Later that year, John Carlile was injured while crossing Provo River and died in September. He became the first adult to be buried in the cemetery.

Busy pioneer settlers had little time and even less money to maintain and beautify the graveyard as it was then called, and so it was just used as needed. Sagebrush and weeds usually covered the area during the summer, and snows and frozen ground presented another problem during winter months.

As more deaths occurred the city government took more active control over the cemetery operation and began a regular program of upkeep. The small section originally set aside for the cemetery soon became inadequate, and John Duke and his wife, Martha, heeding the problem, deeded to the city a large tract of land adjoining the cemetery. In 1940 still another tract, south of the cemetery, was purchased by the city to add to the area of the cemetery. These burial lots were to have perpetual care.

In recent years the city has installed water lines throughout the cemetery to insure green grass and have hard-surfaced the roads making travel within the cemetery much easier. These improvements have also spurred individuals on to beautification of individual plots. Beds of flowers have

cemeteries

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also been planted in the area by garden clubs. Today the cemetery is a beautiful spot below the foothills, commanding an impressive view of the valley and providing a feeling of security and comfort even in times of sorrow.

Through the years, the mayors and city officials of Heber have conscientiously looked to the needs of the next generation rather than their own needs at the next election. They have not sacrificed their principles for political expediency, but have stood for, fought for and lived for what is right. Herein lies the success of the city and this is the solidarity upon which the community looks to future growth.

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mitting a letter to be written, mailed, answered and returned from Salt Lake City in less than 24 hours can be chalked up in part to the credit of "Lishe" Duke who will be gratefully remembered by the people of this county as the man who saw that "the mail must go through."

When the railroad came to Heber in 1899 the Denver & Rio Grande received the mail contract on a daily basis. Fred Hayes was postmaster for a short time and then was followed by John A. Smith who served until March 1, 1915. Dan McMillan was appointed next and served until November 1, 1920. Guy Duke, a veteran of World War I was then appointed and served until December of 1922 when Jay Jensen was appointed. Maranda Smith took office as postmistress on December 18, 1923 and served until February 19, 1936, when the present postmaster, Heber M. Rasband, took office.

Star route carriers during the years have been E. J. Duke who served for more than 40 years, Elijah Davis, John Wall, Willard Davis, Ben Murdock, Jay Cummings and Stacey Wright. Rural carriers who served for more than 30 years each included Lawrence B. Duke, Adolphia R. Duke, and Max Lee.

City postal delivery was established in Heber November 1, 1946, and carriers appointed at that time were Jay O. Johnson, Ray Wright, Bert Lindsay and Garth Rasband.

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JOHN CARLILE

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spouncer Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson. Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Gresburgh, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood; Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs; Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll; Mrs. William (Christina) Giles; John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of cows and an ox. After an uneventful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo, they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

lements. Their oldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help chanced along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, damaging their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts, being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise, the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in gleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.

During 1854 to 1856, the grasshoppers

